

tent with a pretty strong dose of the liquor, but will take in as much as he can—even a whole bottle at a time. He will then be able to speak the vocabulary used by the worst kind of English-speaking wretches. It was the sight of the sad effects of intoxicants upon the Indians of British Columbia that induced the first missionaries, over thirty years ago, to establish the Indian temperance that has spread throughout the whole country. It would make a doleful tale to recite all the victims that whiskey has made among the Indians since its appearance in the country, and even during the last ten or fifteen years.

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It is not an easy thing to please everybody with a little paper like the KAMLOOPS WAWA. Some claim that there is so little information in the little paper. It is not an easy thing to please everybody; the WAWA feels it also. Some find that there is not sufficient English reading, while a number of Indians do not find as much Chinook matter as they desire. Others would like more illustrations, and others again more about Shorthand, with English reading in Phonography and articles on abbreviations. The French page was welcome to a limited number of readers, and perfectly useless to all the rest.

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The severest criticism was that which emanated from the Indians, and even some of the missionaries, to the effect that for some time the chinook pages had been curtailed to make room for other material which was of no interest to the Indians. These remarks applied especially to the issues of 1896, when nearly ten pages were devoted monthly to English reading and the explanation of our system of Shorthand. But it should be considered that at the same time there

were inserted in the paper as many pages of Chinook reading as in the issues of the previous year, and as many as could have been given in the issues of 1896 if the ten pages mentioned above had not been added to the paper. Notice that the issues of 1896 were of 28 pages each, including cover.

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The Indians were satisfied with the mimeographed papers of 1893 and 1894; then the whole paper was in Chinook, and they had 16 pages of Chinook reading every month. Yes, but notice that the contents of four pages, say of the first regular number of the WAWA, otherwise No. 9, dated Jan. 15th, 1892, contained only forty-five lines of six or seven words, which can be reproduced entirely in twenty-four lines, or a quarter page of the photo-engraved matter. Yes, each page of the present issue is equal to four times the contents of No. 9 of 1892, and the ten pages of Chinook matter in this present issue carry as much reading as forty numbers equal to No. 9, which would have taken ten months to issue.

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The issues of 1897 were the shortest ones, as far as Chinook reading is concerned, owing to the illustrations, to which nobody objected, yet contained as much as the issue of 1893 or 1894, with their sixteen pages of mimeographic writing. This year we have not yet found our way to obtain picture plates, but the Chinook matter has been doubled, and our Indian readers seem to peruse them with increased attention. We would be very glad to increase it still more, if the state of the WAWA'S finances would justify it. But every extra four pages would mean an increase of \$10 per month, or \$120 per annum, in the expense bill, counting up the plates and printing, but making no allowance for the work of autographing.